The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,226.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 26. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Particular Desire of a Lady of Distinction.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, March 28. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, called, The

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Woodville, Mr ILIFF;
Jacob, Mr MOSS;
Governor Harcourt, Mr CHARTERIS;
Lord Glenmore, Mr W. WELLS;
Captain Harcourt, Mr BELL;—Vane, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
And Grey, Mr WOODS;
Bridget, Mrs W. WELLS;
Miss Mortimer, Mrs WOODS;
Warner, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Cecilia, Miss WROTEN,

Who performed the Parts of ELWINA *and* ALMERIA.

To which will be added, a New Musical Farce, called,

GRETNA GREEN.

The original Begging, Singing PROLOGUE, in the character of Bayes, by Mr WILSON.

Rory, (the blacksmith), Mr WILSON;
Captain Tipperary, Mr HALLION;
And Captain Gorget, Mr MICHEL.
Miss Plumb, Mrs W. WELLS;
Maria, Mrs SPARKS; Lady Pedigree, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Signora Figurante, Mrs ILIFF.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

EDINBURGH, *March* 24. 1787.

AT a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Assembly-Rooms, held this day, the following Rules were adopted, and ordered to take place at the Peers Assembly, Tuesday the 27th March, under the direction of William Graham, Esq; Master of Ceremonies.

RULES.

PRECEDENCE in the different sets only to Ladies of quality, by particular tickets, which will be presented to them by the Master of Ceremonies.

Dancing Tickets, with running numbers, *from* 1 to 100, &c. to be offered to each Lady as she enters the Room.

Each set to consist of twelve couple, and no more.

Two sets to dance together, except on a very crowded night, when four may dance.

If a Lady does not stand up when her number entitles her to dance, she shall wait till her number again comes round.

No couple shall sit down until the whole set shall have danced to the bottom, except in case of illness; under which circumstance, it is expected, such couple will not dance again that night.

The couple who lead down a dance shall stand at the bottom of their set next time it dances, whether with or without precedence.

The Ladies at the head of the sets to dance at one time shall draw lots for the privilege of naming the tune. If the same sets shall dance a second time, the couple who did not call the first time shall call the second; and the first drawing shall determine the privilege for that evening.

A short pause between the Country Dances, in case Ladies shall choose to dance Minuets.

No Lady or Gentleman to stand or walk on the floor between the company who are seated and the dancers, *on any pretence whatsoever.*

The doors to be opened at seven o'clock, and the Dancing to begin precisely at eight o'clock.

No Country Dances to be begun after twelve o'clock, and the music to be dismissed at one o'clock, provided all the tickets have been once called over before that hour.

No Gentleman will be admitted in boots, or with a stick.

It is expected that no person will come to the ASSEMBLIES *improperly dressed.*

No young Lady out of woman's dress to be allowed to dance.

No tea, coffee, or other liquor, or fruit, to be brought into the Ball-Room.

Strangers must be introduced to the Master of Ceremonies, in order that proper attention may be paid to them.

The Master of Ceremonies will be supported by the Directors in procuring compliance with these regulations.

If any person shall be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Master of Ceremonies, application may be made to the Directors, who will take the same into immediate consideration.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office at the term of LADY DAY, *being the 25th March inst. are requested to be paid up immediately; as also, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds insured, laid on by act of Parliament; as by neglecting the payment thereof fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, where receipts are given for the premium on old insurances, and policies issued for new ones.

The Sun Fire Office will henceforth give *Policies gratis*, to all persons already insured in this Office, who have occasion to alter their insurances; and likewise, *Policies gratis*, to any persons removing their insurances from any other office.

This Day is published,

(Price 1s. which will be returned after perusal at any time, purchase or not; or deducted off the first order, of whatever value, at C. Elliot's, Parliament-square, and at his warehouse, first flair below the entry to the Mound, Lawn-market),

C. ELLIOT'S

Catalogue of Books for 1787;

Comprehending the Library of ALEXR. STUART of Duncarn, Esq; and many others, together with all the new books, in a variety of bindings, all priced, low for ready money;

The object of such sales being to sell quantities, on which account the books are put below the shop prices.

In this catalogue is perhaps the completest set of books on the history of all nations, voyages, and travels, ever offered to sale in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD (which is only slightly marked in this catalogue, the seller not having then got the books in his possession) a complete set of the Philosophical Transactions, from the commencement in 1665 to this present year 1787, bound up nearly in calf, in 77 volumes, mostly two volumes in one, price 73l. 10s. This undoubtedly is the only complete set at present in the three kingdoms for [illegible] It is intreated the managers of public and proprie[illegible] ries will attend to this catalogue; al[illegible] which are many scarce books, seldom

To the PUBLIC.

THE HERITORS of NEW STREET, CANONGATE, hereby give intimation, That the Posts and Chain which they formerly caused to be erected and laid across the foot of their said street, are now to be repaired, and turned to their former purpose.

New Street is the absolute property of the Heritors residing therein, who, at their own expence, laid the pavement for a foot-path along the side of the street, and likewise the causeway of the same for carriages. And although, for some time past, it has been used as a common public street, yet the Heritors have hitherto kept the same in repair at their own private expence.

If the above intended erection of the posts for the preservation of property should be attended with any consequential inconveniency to the public or individuals, the Heritors have no blame.

The Heritors, previous to their resolution of the above measure, made, to the Honourable Magistrates and Council of the City what appeared to them a very liberal offer, to wit, to continue to keep in repair, at their own expence, the pavement or foot-path along the side of the street, and to give up the middle street or causeway to the city, upon the moderate condition of being reimbursed by the Magistrates a sum less than one half of the expences laid out by them in causewaying the said street; and, 2*dly*, That the Magistrates should keep the same clean and in repair in time coming.—Upon these conditions, however, the Honourable Magistrates refused the offer of New Street to the public.

THE EDINBURGH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

Milne's Square, opposite the Tron Church,

Carried on by ANDERSON AND CO. on a plan of GENERAL UTILITY.

AT this Office are registered, with the respective terms annexed to each, Gentlemen, Traders, and others, who want Overseers, Clerks, Journeymen, Apprentices, and Servants of all denominations, whether men or women.—All those who want employment, upon express condition that they have proper certificates of character, &c.—Particularly, Servants to be hired by the day or month; Cooks for entertainments; Sick, Wet, and Dry Nurses; Private Teachers for families; Needle-women and Mantua-makers.—Also, Lodgings in different parts of the town and neighbourhood; Articles of furniture, &c. wanted, or to be disposed of; Partners for post chaises; and Expresses sent on the shortest notice.

N. B. The Office is to be removed to Foulis's Close, near the Fountain Well, south side, first flair, and first door.

Letters (post paid) duly attended to.

HOUSE of LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 21.

At half after two o'clock, counsel was called to the bar upon an appeal, William Duke of Queensberry and others, appellants, and James Cullen, respondent. The cause respects the expences incurred by the Female Club, or Coterie, established at the respondent's house, in March 1775. [illegible] field opened his case for the appellants, when Mr Scott as counsel for Mr Cullen, respondent, objected to his proceeding, as the verdict obtained in the Courts below, previous to the decree in Chancery, was not set forth in the said decree. A conversation of some length passed between the Lord Chancellor and the counsel, when, by the request of the latter, the further hearing was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr *Rolle* brought up a bill for repairing some roads in the county of Devon, which was read a first and second time.

SPANISH CONVENTION.

Lord *Rawdon* rose and stated to the House, that the articles of the Spanish Convention very materially affected the English property in Florida. The subject was of so much importance, that the noble Lord apprehended it well deserved the mature deliberation of that House. The noble Lord did not mean to insinuate the least reflection against the noble Marquis who filled the foreign department, being well convinced that the noble Lord was ever attentive to the interest of his country upon every occasion; but, conceiving as he did, that the Convention militated so strongly against the interest of this country, in the British property in Florida, he thought it a duty he owed to his country to move their Lordships, that the House might be summoned on Monday next, to take into consideration, so much of the Convention as related to Florida.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen* observed, that he was at all times ready to answer any call upon him either in his private or official character; more particularly, he would never shrink from any official duty which had passed under his direction. He had many obligations to the Noble Lord who moved the call of the House, for his politeness to him upon every occasion; and he was convinced that the noble Lord's motives were of the purest nature.—He was therefore so far from opposing the noble Lord's motion, that he could wish it to be acceded to, and therefore he should second the noble Lord.

The *Lord Chancellor* put the question, when the House was ordered to be summoned on Monday next.

THURSDAY, *March* 22.

The Peers met uncommonly full for a law cause, after the commission was over; and his Grace of Queensberry sat close to the council, on his cause against Cullen, respecting the Female Coterie;—but the matter was not finished, and the further hearing adjourned to next day.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 21.

Further particulars of the debate in the House of Commons on Wednesday, upon Mr Baillard's motion for dividing the Commercial Treaty, and the Consolidation of the Customs, &c. into two bills.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* did not think that a proper time to enter into the merits or demerits of the commercial treaty, nor did he think it necessary to go any further into the subject of either, than merely to state to the House the reasons which had induced him to join the plan for the consolidation of the customs with the treaty, which he trusted would induce the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Baillard) to withdraw his motion. To have separated them in the beginning would have been attended with much inconveniency, but he believed it was now impracticable. He assured the House, he had very deliberately considered the subject, and he owned it was his intention originally to have separated the questions entirely; but he apprehended, from the vast extent of the consolidation system, that, if separately discussed, it would very much have retarded the progress of the treaty; and he found they were so intimately connected, that he resolved to join them, as being highly expedient. Suppose they had not been conjoined, what would have been the situation of the House? Had they passed the treaty previous to the plan for the consolidation of the customs, they must afterwards have brought in a bill for repealing as much of the treaty as respected the consolidation; and they could not have agreed to the consolidation scheme previous to the treaty, without repealing the duties of 50 per cent. payable on goods imported from France, not included in the tariff, but which could not then be under their contemplation; though it was necessary for carrying the consolidation system into execution. He denied it to be contrary to the usage of Parliament, that regulations which were different in themselves could not be included in the same bill. If this were true, what would be the situation of the consolidation plan; if any member were to stand up and say, Let there be a bill brought in for every resolution, that it may be weighed on its merits separately from the rest, and then bring in a bill for the consolidation of the whole? Such were precisely the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, but he trusted they would not weigh much with the House. Had he not considered it to be not only expedient, but absolutely necessary to unite them, he certainly would not have chosen to couple the system of consolidation, which he believed was unanimously approved of, with the treaty, which had not the same approbation. By so doing, he risked considerably, more than he should otherwise have done, as every man who disapproved of either must vote against both. Upon the whole, therefore, as separate bills would be productive of much difficulty and embarrassment, and as joining them neither violated the [illegible] certainly would give a direct negative to the motion.

Mr *Fox* admitted there might have been some inconsistency in what the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated with respect to the duties payable on those articles not included in the tariff of the commercial treaty; but still it was not of that magnitude as to warrant the Right Hon. Gentleman in introducing so novel and dangerous a doctrine into that House, as the coupling distinct questions together in one bill, and calling on gentlemen to agree to both or neither. Such was precisely the situation of the House with respect to the commercial treaty and the system of consolidating the customhouse duties. [illegible] much as he approved of the other; yet he was now in that situation, that he could not give his vote against that which he condemned, without voting also against a measure of which he highly approved. By what species of sophistry, therefore, did the Right Hon. Gentleman assert, that by this the deliberations of Parliament were not fettered? Did it leave the House without embarrassment? or was their situation the same as if the bills had been discussed separately? It even destroyed that mutual tie between the members of the House and their constituents. Each had a right to know the sentiments and opinions of the other on matters of great public concern, but here it was impossible. A member's vote was undoubtedly as much a proof of his opinion as his speech, but it could not be held as such in the present instance; for unless every gentleman should get up and make a speech, how was it to be known whether he voted for the treaty on account of the consolidation system, or *vice versa*. This might be thought a frivolous argument by some, but he contended it was material to the mutual relation between the constituent and the representative.

Feeling as he did for the privileges of that House, it was natural for him to think of the other. Into what a singular predicament then did it involve the House of Lords? They had already voted for the treaty, but their opinion on the plan for the consolidation of the customs could not yet be known, as it had not yet been before them. They had undoubtedly no power to alter it in any shape. God forbid that they should; it was undoubtedly a money bill, and as such was the peculiar privilege of the Commons; but it was not now even in their power to exercise that privilege, which, as a House of Parliament, they possessed, of rejecting it *in toto*, without also rejecting the treaty of which they had already declared their approbation. He did not mean to say that this would happen, as he believed the consolidation system was generally approved; but taking this as a precedent for including separate questions in one bill, cases might occur when the House of Lords might find themselves in the dilemma he had mentioned, which surely ought to be avoided. With respect to the argument of delay, he wished to know why the treaty had been so long delayed, after the House had come to a vote on the principle of it. The delay should have been then, and not now, though for his part he cared not how long it was delayed; but he could not help observing, that the Right Hon. Gentleman might have been as far forward in the business, if he had agreed to a call of the House, as he now was. He concluded with saying, that though it had been his misfortune to differ on the subject of the treaty with the Hon. Gentlemen who had moved and seconded the question, he cordially joined them in the motion which they had that day brought forward.

Mr *Grenville*, in a short speech, in which he adopted similar arguments, and went over the same grounds with Mr Pitt, entered into a justification of the measure for conjoining both questions, which he contended was necessary for carrying them into effectual execution.

Sir *Grey Cooper* rose against combining the two bills of the French treaty and the consolidation of the customs. He was convinced they were repugnant to the rights of that House, as well as to those of the House of Lords, in giving their judgments on bills they sent for their concurrence. He adduced several precedents from the Journals to shew, that in no instance had it been refused to separate a bill which was proved to contain two distinct propositions. Among these he mentioned two, whose dates were 1688 and 1690. These related to a method proposed for regulating the peace, to which was combined a proposition that was considered as a restraint on the Papists. And as several were [illegible] was unanimous for the former, the bill was divided. He then observed, that the bill contained in itself three distinct propositions, that was, it contained three bills.

To prove this, he desired the resolutions of the House might be read of the 26th of February last. By these resolutions it appeared, they referred to that part of his Majesty's Speech which recommended the simplifying of the customs, and regulating the annuities. But the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had in this bill raised the duties on timbers imported, and without that form of proceeding which was indispensibly necessary for preserving the constitutional rights of the country. It was done as a matter of course, connected with the consolidation. And as raising the duties of any article required a separate bill, and this making a part of the present one for the consolidation and the treaty, it caused it to contain three distinct bills. This was, therefore, another reason for separating the said bill. He had, consequently, to observe, with confidence, that it was a proceeding which had no precedent to identify its principle. At [illegible] time, he did not think the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had brought it forward with any intention that was inimical to the right of Parliament. He thought these measures that were so distinct had been combined from inadvertence. He then concluded with giving his support to the motion of Mr Baillard.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* desired the Hon. Baronet (Sir Grey Cooper) might withdraw his concession of supposing that he had raised the duties of timber from inadvertence; for he had opened the measure with reasons and arguments in its support. It could not, therefore, be done inadvertently.

Sir *Grey Cooper* insisted, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had not given that notice to the House that was necessary on such a transaction. He had not given any instruction to the Committee to consider on the propriety or principle of raising this duty; and, therefore, he had proceeded contrary to those rules of the House that were indispensible to observe, in order to preserve unsullied the privileges of Parliament.

Mr *Martin* said, that it was with the greatest diffidence with respect to his own abilities, and the greatest reluctance with respect to differing with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that he disagreed with him on any of his measures, for he had the greatest confidence in his (Mr Pitt's) ability and integrity. But on the present subject he was convinced of the necessity to separate the two questions. He understood very clearly the propriety of giving every gentleman an opportunity of giving their votes on every measure distinct from any other. He should therefore give his vote for the motion.

Mr *Bastarn* said, that the reasons adduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) convinced him still more of the necessity of adopting the motion. He then replied to some of those arguments. After a few words, he said that he would withdraw his motion, if the Right Hon. Gentleman would agree to have it entered upon the resolutions of the House, that the said bill should not be considered as a precedent for any future proceeding of a similar nature. If he (Mr Pitt) would agree to this, the motion should be withdrawn, otherwise he would certainly take the sense of the House.

The question being then called, the House divided, when the numbers were,

Against the motion,	184
For it,	65
Majority against the motion,	119

The first question was then carried for committing the said bill, when the House immediately [illegible] journed.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *March* 22.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

Mr *Francis* rose, he said, in consequence of the very thin attendance of members on the late examination of witnesses at the bar, to make a proposition, which he trusted would come recommended both from motives of convenience and necessity. It was, that instead of these evidences being examined at the bar by a Committee of the whole House, they should be referred to a private Committee to be selected for that purpose, who should report to the House at large, whatever appeared material in the course of their examination.

The *Speaker* enforced very strongly the necessity of this regulation. There were present, he observed, no more than *seven* members at the conclusion of the last examination of witnesses; and also that on recurring to the usage of the House on such occasions, he found a number of precedents which would justify such an alteration.

Mr *Dundas* objected to this proposition, as carrying with it something of unfairness. It struck him to be improper, in a certain degree, that when every member was to be a judge on each question of charge, a certain number only should have it in their power to form their judgments accurately, by attending to the examination of witnesses. On this objection, however, he would not insist, as it might undoubtedly be obviated by making the proposed Committee of examination an open one, to which every member might resort. He had however a suggestion to make, which arose from the multiplicity of papers which he saw moved for every day, and from which, he apprehended a greater delay to this business, than was at first expected. It was not, undoubtedly, the wish of any person, that its termination should be deferred to a season, when, from the thinness of the House, they could no longer come with propriety to a decision. He thought, therefore, that it would be better, in the *first* place, to open the charges, without any further demand of papers, and then in the progress of the business, to require such papers and witnesses only, as should be found necessary to supply any material link in the chain of evidence;—and, in the *second* place, that in order to accelerate the business, those charges which had already received the assent of the House, should be brought forward in the shape of resolutions, that they may be matured for the ultimate impeachment. It would require, he observed, an infinite degree of labour, combined with much legal accuracy, to digest the evidence in a proper manner, so as to be produced at the bar of the House of Lords, and if something of that kind was not done immediately, the business would wear an appearance very unfavourable to the attention of the justice of that House.

Mr *Burke* entirely coincided in the necessity of dispatch which Mr Dundas had recommended, but vindicated the necessity of calling for those papers, however voluminous they may seem, which had been from time to time demanded. They had encreased, he admitted, beyond expectation, but their bulk arose solely from the necessity of the case. Mr Hastings had in one instance actually attempted to vindicate a circumstance of exaction, alledging the absolute want of *stationary* to proceed on the business of Government; and this paultry excuse, it was of course necessary to disprove. The personal correspondence which had been demanded, had not, even at the present time, been entirely brought forward; and what was yet more, that from Mr Middleton, from whom, some time since, no paper could be extracted, had actually laid on their table no less than *seven* volumes *folio*, replete with information of the most essential nature, but requiring, of course, in many parts, an adequate explanation. Having thus accounted for the requisition of papers, Mr Burke proceeded to assure the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) that no efforts should be spared on his part to expedite the business as much as possible; and that he was too sensible of its extreme importance, not to procure the fullest information, and the most accurate legal opinions respecting the manner in which it should be brought forward at the bar of the House of Lords.

Mr *Francis* observed, to six in number, would take up very little of the time of the Committee, and were also essentially necessary to the charge respecting the revenues, which fell to his share, and which he trusted he should be able to bring forward on Friday in the next week, as Thursday he understood would be occupied by other business.

Mr *Pitt* objected to the delay. He observed, that the arguments of his Right Hon. Friend, respecting the production of papers, applied with still more force to the further production of evidence, unless where it was absolutely necessary to bring them with the former testimony, or supply any material want of proof.

There was an obvious distinction between that kind of evidence which was necessary to enable the House to form their first resolutions, and the more accurate species of proof which must be produced previous to their submitting the charges to the final decision of the House of Lords. He was of opinion that it would be a disgrace and a hardship to the House, if they were to be compelled to farther delay, and that they should on every account be enabled to look to something of a final decision before the Easter recess. In adverting to the evidence which had been examined, he was somewhat severe on Mr Francis, who had received, he said, a letter from Captain Mercer, who had been examined on the opium contract, though it contained scarcely any matter of evidence on the charge, and had even suffered it to be printed with the other papers, though it could operate merely as a libel on the character of Mr Hastings.

Mr *Francis* vindicated himself from this Imputation. He knew nothing, he said, of Captain Mercer, till he had seen him at the bar. That gentleman, on being summoned, had written to him. He had attempted to read in the committee that letter, which if he had suppressed, might have been a subject of strong imputation against him, but had been interrupted by a general cry, "to print it." If it contained matters irrelevant to the charge, the fault did not belong to him. He had called him to prove the impropriety of the contract for sending the Company's opium to China, and that he had fully proved by mentioning the offers which had been made by individuals, and which it would have been much more eligible for the government to have accepted.

Mr *Pitt* still contended, that in receiving and printing the letter, Mr Francis had taken worse evidence on the case at the time that better was in his power, and arraigned the letter itself as being at once indiscreet and malevolent. He asserted also, that nothing had appeared against Mr Hastings from Captain Mercer's testimony, which went on the contrary to prove that Mr Hastings was entirely ignorant of the transaction, as the offers to purchase the opium had been made solely to Mr Wheeler.

Mr *Francis* replied, that no plea of ignorance could be adduced in defence of Mr Hastings, and the plan had been entirely matured before his journey to Benares.

Mr *Sheridan* and Mr *Pelham*, both vindicated Mr Francis, as to the printing of Captain Mercer's letter, which they proved to have been the sole act of the Committee.

Mr *Pitt* adhering to his former opinion, contended merely that as the letter was not relevant, it should not have been printed. He said, that if better proof of the necessity of further evidence was not adduced, he should move, that the order of their attendance should be discharged; and he was also of opinion, that the question on the general vote of impeachment, should precede that introduction of the resolutions on which the articles presented to the Lords should be founded.

After a few words from Major Scott and Mr Burke, the latter of whom suggested very properly, that the discussion of these regulations should be referred to the Committee on the Charges, the business dropt for the present.

IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ELIJAH IMPEY.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* rose to mention to the House the reasons why he had so long deferred the charges which he had to adduce against the late Chief Justice of Bengal. He said, in the first place, that he had been loth to interfere in any degree with the material business which was now pending; and in the next, that as he had to proceed against a Judge for abusing at one time, and at another time exceeding his legal power, he thought he could not bring forward the business with propriety, when the gentlemen of the long robe were absent on the circuit. He concluded with giving notice, that he would make his first motion on this subject immediately after the Easter recess.

COMMITTEE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST MR HASTINGS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the charges, Mr St John in the Chair.

Mr *Wyndham* rose, and in a speech at once flowing, accurate, and argumentative, entered into the whole of the complicated detail respecting the conduct of Mr Hastings to Fyzoola Khan, one of the Princes of the Rohilla nation, and Nabob of the district of Rampore, &c. He referred in the course of his speech to a variety of written documents to prove the treachery and prevarication of Mr Hastings; but as the public mind is already sufficiently decided on that subject, we shall content ourselves with a brief recapitulation of the principal facts and arguments as they appeared on this charge.

Mr *Wyndham* stated, had undoubtedly taken an active part against our ally the Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah, and particularly in the decisive battle of St George. But the purpose for which that was commenced being fully effected, and the motives which led the Governor General to engage in it, having expired, his subsequent conduct became a matter of distinct consideration. That House had withheld their condemnation from the principal of the Rohilla war, but the treatment of the unfortunate, and submissive parties in that contest when the war was expired, was by no means involved in that decision. Immediately after the battle of St George, it was to be remarked, the Vizier to a place of security, had dispatched his confidential agents to treat with Colonel Champion on the conditions of his pardon. He offered to pay a *pecush* or fine amounting to 400,000 l. to the Vizier, and 300,000 l. to the Company; and Colonel Champion, perfectly convinced that these offers were fully adequate to the occasion, had strongly enforced them, by mentioning the danger of attacking the Nabob in the situation where he was then entrenched, and also the happy effects which a lenient conduct could not fail of producing among the people of Hindostan. In reply to these representations, Mr Hastings, in his letter dated June 17th, 1774, had urged to Colonel Champion, "That it would not be fit that any consideration paid to the situation of a Prince, whose possessions were not estimated at more than seven or eight lacks, or less than 100,000l. annually should interrupt their operations, or affect their consistency, and that he therefore hoped that no regard should be paid to any negociation."

Such were the sentiments of Mr Hastings; and surely combining these with the circumstances of the case, nothing could be more fallacious, nothing more unjust. If Mr Hastings could have urged, that Fyzoola Khan was at once powerful and ambitious, there would have been some plea drawn from political necessity to vindicate this conduct: But what was the reasoning as it now stood?—"The Nabob of Rampore is weak, and therefore he should be oppressed;—his possession and his resources are narrow and exhausted; and therefore his power shall be circumscribed." But if any thing was necessary to mark the infamy of this transaction still more strongly, it was the behaviour of Mr Hastings, who on one day had sent a letter *by the advice of his counsel*, to the Vizier Sujah Dowlah, to recommend to him that the Nabob may be indulged with lenient terms; and on the very next day had dispatched a messenger, *from his sole authority*, to Col. Champion, to desire that he should pay no respect to any offers whatsoever, of negociation, from the Nabob. Mr Hastings had alledged, in his defence, that he had immediately communicated the purport of his last dispatch to his council; but when the Committee considered that the letter to Col. Champion was liable to be acted upon immediately, it could not of course be thought that such an after communication could be received as a plea in abatement of the mischiefs which might have been previously occasioned; and it was also to be considered, that it was the general sentiment of India, that Mr Hastings had acted at that time under the influence of a bribe from the Vizier Sujah Dowlah, whose enmity and whose ambition were both extremely interested on the occasion.

It happened, however, from a concurrence of circumstances, that a peace was granted by the Vizier to Fyzoolah Khan, on certain conditions under the treaty of Lalldang; at the forming of which Colonel Champion was present, and acted as guarantee. Having proved by a variety of arguments, that the Company stood pledged by every tie to afford their protection to the Nabob, Mr Wyndham proceeded to state the distrest situation of the Nabob, from the tyrannous exactions of the Vizier, from Oct. 1774 to March 1778, at which time, Mr Hastings deigned to interpose the Company's authority, and not even then, without having previously obtained a present of a lack of rupees, through the interference of Mr Barwell, who had been sent from Oude to examine into the affairs of the Nabob.

On the breaking out of the war between France and this kingdom, the intelligence of which had reached India in October 1778, the Nabob had come forward with the strongest of his services, and had been honoured by the thanks of the Governor General and Council. He had thence continued on the most amicable terms until November 1780, when a demand was made on him to supply 5000 horse for the service of the Company. To prove how far this was impossible on the part of the Nabob, it was only necessary to recur to the Treaty of Lalldang, by which he had stipulated with the Vizier, to keep up no more than 2000 horse and 3000 foot, and the latter he had then stated to be indispensibly necessary for the collection of his revenues. He had been expressly forbidden to keep up more than 2000 horse, lest they should at any time be employed against the Vizier, yet Mr Hastings, not content with requiring these, had demanded the 3000 foot, which the Nabob employed to enforce the internal government of his dominions: and, aggravating the injustice of that claim, had required—not the forces as they stood in the service of the Nabob—but on the whole 5000 horse! In the repetition of this demand, Mr Hastings had been loud, contumelious and oppressive. The representations of Mr Johnson who had been sent as agent to Rampore, where he had shewn the utmost partiality and prepossession, did not seem at all necessary to enflame the violence of Mr Hastings, which had proceeded with unvarying progression, until the period of the well known treaty of Chunar.

By the third article of that Treaty, it was stipulated, that the Nabob, Fyzoolah Khan, having violated the conditions of the Treaty of Lalldang, to which the Company was guarantee, it should be free for the Vizier al Dowlah to resume his conquered dominions, whenever it suited his convenience, allowing the Nabob an equivalent jaghire, from which however, should be deducted, the expences of the troops, which he had been bound to keep, but which he had neglected to furnish.

Mr *Wyndham* having animadverted with much severity on the injustice of this conduct, proceeded to dwell on the particulars of the treatment which the Nabob had undergone from the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Chunar, until December 1782, when Major Palmer was sent as another Ambassador of injustice, and, after a variety of altercation had exacted no less a sum than 150,000 l. for the deficiency of his military aids. The whole of Mr Hasting's conduct on this occasion, he observed, was made up of circumstances, all of which may be with propriety, made the foundation of a separate charge.—They consisted wholly of plaits and folds, and under each [illegible] The oppression and the injustice however were still visible through the gloom, and the guilt could be traced in spite of every contradiction. He would therefore intrude no farther on the time of the committee, but concluded with moving, "That having considered of the present charge, the committee were of opinion, that there was therein sufficient ground for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Major *Scott* rose to defend Mr Hastings in general terms, and positively contended, that Fizoolah Khan had never enjoyed more ease and happiness than he did under the British government. The Governor General, he said, had not raised the money for himself, but for the India Company. He took occasion to quote some verses which were written by a Noble Member of the other House on the bust of the late Earl of Chatham, complimenting the memory of his Lordship, and drew an unmerited comparison between the political character of that illustrius nobleman and Mr Hastings.

Mr *Dundas* objected to the present charge as far as it went to criminate Mr Hastings with respect to his having deprived Fyzoolah Khan of his jaghire. The honourable gentleman admitted the criminality of the Governor General in his violation of the guarantee, but did not think him culpable relative to the demand of proofs.

Mr *Francis* said a few words by way of explanation, relative to the troops of Fyzoolah Khan.

Mr *Dundas* observed, that throughout the whole transaction, as far as it respected the Nabob of Oude, he believed that Mr Hastings was only amusing the Vizier with false hopes, without any intention of depriving Fyzoolah Khan of the jaghire; and as to the disposition of the troops, they were really wanted for the preservation of the private possessions of that chief. The Right Hon. Gentleman wished to move an amendment. "That Warren Hastings, Esq; is guilty of only that part of the charge respecting Fyzoolah Khan, which relates to the treaty of Chunar." He should therefore negative the charge in every other point, but as it regarded the breach of the guarantee, which he held to be an act of the highest criminality; for when Great Britain speaks, it is impossible that Great Britain can revoke what she has spoken.

Mr *Burke* begged leave to take notice, that the jaghire of Fyzoolah Khan was not a part of the charge, for he had no evidence or documents to prove it. He should, however, observe, that the Chief had laboured under a series of oppressions, embarrassments, and alarms for ten years, during which period he had been harrassed in a most shameful degree, and that was the charge he had to adduce against the Governor General, with respect to Fyzoolah Khan. The Hon. Major, he said, instead of really defending Mr Hastings against the present charge, had thought fit to resort to Furrickabad and other places remote therefrom. In India, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, they erect temples to two kinds of Deities, one of which he should name, *templa fundamenti*, the other was within the conception of the honourable gentleman. With respect to the verses on Lord Chatham, he was free to confess they were very fine, nor had they lost any thing in the delivery; and if Mr Hastings could prove his public merits equal to those of Lord Chatham, he had no objection to his having a monument erected equal to that erected in honour of his Lordship, but would not recommend it to him to apply to the House for an epitaph. The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to Major Bristow's station at the distance of 900 miles from Calcutta. He also mentioned the distressed state of Fyzoolah Khan, whose possessions lay upon a frontier country, among the lawless banditti, who were only to be repelled by force of arms. This oppressed Chief, he said, employed himself chiefly in the humble and innocent pursuit of agriculture, and was in every respect a faithful friend to the British Government.—After using a variety of arguments, equally forcible and convincing, the Right Hon. Gentleman then entered with great solemnity upon the important business he had undertaken. Such, he said, was the magnitude of that business, that he could not rely upon his own abilities, and had therefore sought and happily obtained the auxiliary aid of other gentlemen, to whose exertions he found himself much indebted, and solemnly hoped that the charges which were to be carried to the House of Lords, would lose nothing of that weight which was so strongly cemented with them. In support of those charges, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, he should refer to evidence of the first rank and consequence in India, and if he should fail in his laborious endeavours, he had the satisfaction to reflect, that it was not owing to any want of industry on his part, and it was his wish not to delay a moment in bringing the charges before the House of Lords.

Major *Scott* again laboured to defend the Governor General, and was followed by

Mr *Martin*, who made a few general observations on the subject.

Mr *Pitt* hoped, before the Committee broke up, that Mr Burke would name a day for bringing forward the grand question of impeachment.

The House then divided on the main opinion, That there are grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Ayes,	96
Noes	37
Majority against Mr Hastings,	59

The House being resumed,

Mr *Pitt* rose to move, (if agreeable to Mr Burke) that the resolutions of this Committee be reported on Tuesday next.

Mr *Burke* said, that the charge relative to the revenues of Bahar, would be of a very great and important nature.

Mr *Francis* did not wish to give the Committee unnecessary trouble, therefore instead of calling six, he should only produce four witnesses, who were all men of rank in the councils of India.

Mr *Pitt* did not object to any number of witnesses which the honourable gentleman might think proper to call for, but wished the charges to be narrowed, particularly with respect to Benares. The motion was then made, that (as Tuesday next would be too early a day) the resolutions of that Committee be reported on Monday se'ennight. Agreed to. *After* the motion had *passed*,

Mr *Burgess* rose to recommend a later day for the discussion of that important business, as he should be out of town; and an honourable friend of his, the Solicitor General, would be engaged on one of the circuits.

This modest request brought up

Sir *J. Johnstone*, who said he did not understand why the business of that House should be retarded, because all the *lawyers*, who were members of it, were not present. Those, said the Hon. Baronet, who were in town, would attend to their private concerns; and when they had *nothing else to do*, would make their appearance in that House.

A desultory conversation took place between Mr Fox, Mr Pitt, and Mr Dundas. After which the House adjourned the further consideration of the charges against Mr Hastings till Monday se'ennight, on which day the final motion for an impeachment of the Governor General at the bar of the House of Peers will be discussed.

LLOYD's LIST. —*March* 23.

THE ——, Stemming, from Liverpool to Dantzick, is lost near Gottenburg.

The Elizabeth, Dennison, from Liverpool to Charleston, is put into Dublin, after cutting away her main mast about 100 leagues westward of Cape Clear.

The Hope, Bedlington, from London to Barcelona, that was on shore near Pool harbour, after taking out all her cargo, is got off, and brought to the quay at Pool, with much damage.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *March* 23.

Warsaw, Feb. 24. Yesterday the King quitted his residence here, in order to proceed to Kaniew in Ukrainia, the place fixed for his interview, with the Empress of Russia. The Ministers, Senators, and principal Lords at this place, repaired to the

Caſtle, in order to take leave of his Majeſty. The Council of this City acquitted themſelves alſo of that duty; and the people filled the ſtreets, by which his Majeſty was to paſs. He was accompanied in his carriage by the Prince Joſeph Poniatowſki, his nephew, whom he had decorated a little while before with the order of the White Eagle. The Biſhop Naruſzewiez, well known by his learning, and his talents for Latin poetry, and the Count Tyſzkiewiey, General of Lithuania, were, with the King in the firſt carriage, followed by ſeveral others. Amongſt this numerous ſuite were General Komarzewſki, and the Staroſte Plater. The King will paſs the firſt night at his hunting palace of Koſenice, about ten leagues from hence, where his Majeſty will wait, if neceſſary, an opportunity of paſſing the Vittula, at preſent much ſwelled and covered with ice. When the paſſage is practicable, he will continue his journey through Demblin and Wiſnowiec. The day after to morrow Prince Poniatowſki, Grand Treaſurer of Lithuania, will alſo take the route of this laſt place, accompanied by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction.

LONDON,——*March* 23.

Yeſterday the Mutiny bill, the Canterbury Paving bill, the Harlow Bush Road bill, the Hurſt Green Road bill, the Goring Incloſure bill, and ſeveral other bills received the Royal aſſent by Commiſſion; the Lords Commiſſioners, who ſat in their robes, were the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Stafford.

Laſt night their Majeſties honoured the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane with their preſence, to ſee the ſecond new comedy of Seduction. They were accompanied by the three Princeſſes, and attended by Lords Ayleſbury, Amherſt and Saliſbury, and the Ladies in Waiting.—The houſe overflowed from every part at an early hour, and the boxes formed an elegant circle of faſhion, among whom were Lady Saliſbury, Lady St John, Lady Clayton, Lady Bearſon, Lady Rumbold, and Lady Impey; Mrs Morgan, Mrs Simſon, Mrs Behn, Mrs Adjie, and Mrs Paxton, in the front of the ſide boxes. Their Majeſties repeatedly expreſſed their approbation of the performance. The head-dreſſes of the Princeſſes were remarkably low, and beautifully plain. The Queen had only a few brilliants, and his Majeſty was dreſſed in ſcarlet and gold.

We are happy to learn, ſays a morning paper, it is ſettled, in caſe Miniſtry ſhall not think proper in the mean time, to move the Houſe of Commons after the holidays on the ſubject of the eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales. The motion is to come with great propriety from Mr Alderman Newnham, as repreſentative of the city of London, and ſeconded by Sir William Lemon, Bart. Thus the mover and ſeconder will repreſent both the monied and landed intereſts of Britain, and we are ſenſible their motion for an encreaſe of his eſtabliſhment will ſpeak the ſenſe of every deſcription throughout the empire.

We have good authority, ſays the ſame paper, for ſaying, that Miniſters have at length diſcovered the important ſecret, that the French and Portugueze have entered into a commercial treaty, one of the articles of which is, that France is to have the whole of their Brazil cotton. What ſtep will be taken in conſequence of this diſcovery we know not, but Miniſters have been for ſeveral days ſo very much occupied, that the Lord Chancellor has not been able to attend in Lincoln's-Inn hall.

The reform of the borough elections in Scotland, is certainly to be brought forward in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament; but *mirabile dictu*, not one of the Scotch members can be prevailed on to move the queſtion! and what can be a ſtronger argument in favour of the reform?

Wedneſday Sir John Skynner was at the levee at St James's, to pay his Majeſty his thanks of gratitude for the annual penſion, which is to be granted to him by Parliament by Royal recommendation.

Lord Wycombe is not to make his *debut* by ſeconding the motion for the repeal of the Teſt act. Mr Beaſley's motion is to be ſeconded by Mr Blackburne.

When Mr Onſlow was Speaker, ſome gentlemen, anxious for the repeal of the Teſt act, applied to him for his advice. He, with his uſual civility, put them off, by ſaying, that it was not the proper time—and he was bowing them out—when one rather pertly ſaid—"Pray, Mr Onſlow, when will be the proper time?"—"NEVER"—replied Mr Onſlow, ſhutting the door upon them.

Wedneſday, at the levee, the Right Honourable the Earl of Saliſbury preſented to the King the twelfth and thirteenth volumes of the Works of Dr Samuel Johnſon, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Wedneſday a Quarterly General Court of the Eaſt India Company was held at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, at twelve o'clock.

Several half-yearly accounts, made up in purſuance of act of Parliament, were read.

No further buſineſs offering, the Court, which was but thinly attended, adjourned.

Wedneſday, Captain Drummond, of the General Elliott, took leave of the Court of Directors of the India Company, previous to his departure for Bombay.

On Monday, the Purſer of the Lord Walſingham, Captain Paiba, for China direct, received his final diſpatches from the India Houſe.

Wedneſday night there was a grand route at Governor Haſtings's, at his houſe in St James's Place.

It is pretty confidently reported in the political world, that the *Eaſt India ſquad* are about to go over to the *Lanſdown ſtandard*, in defence of Haſtings, their *perſecuted* chief!

Mr St George was preſent at a Concert given by the Duke of Cumberland on Tueſday evening, where he played a concerto on the violin of his own compoſition. His ſtile is maſterly and brilliant, not unlike that of Lolli. As an amateur, his performance is eſteemed ſuperior to that of any gentleman in this country, and as a ſwordſman he is without a rival.

Mr St George is about to enter the liſts, to try an aſſault with a celebrated French ſwordſman (who has followed him to England for that purpoſe,) the beſt of nine thruſts: the umpires are not yet named—St George is almoſt as ſkilful with the *violin bow* as he is with the *foil*!

It is expected from Paris, that an edict will ſoon be iſſued there in favour of the Proteſtant refugees from France.

An edict has been juſt publiſhed in France, dated the 17th of February 1787, forbidding the uſe of ceruſe, white lead, litharge, or any compoſition of lead or copper, in fining of wines or cyder, on penalty of 1000 livres for each offence, and being ſent to work in the galleys for three years.

A new bankrupt has been declared in Paris, the Sieur Gigault D'Orſy, receiver of the finances for the province of Champagne. His deficiencies amount to between five and ſix millions of livres.

The Solicitor-General ſtating the other night, in the Houſe of Commons the caſe of a Jury being aſleep on a late trial, reminds us of a more ſingular circumſtance which not very *long ago* happened to a *Welch Judge*: He was trying a man for a felony; and, in the courſe of giving a long charge, whether from the length of the charge, the warmth of the day, or the circumſtance of attending buſineſs after dinner (which is uſual in ſome aſſize towns) the Jury and Counſel fell faſt aſleep; the jailer ſoon after this being ſeen to nod, ſomebody in the Court, apprehenſive of the eſcape of the priſoner, ſuddenly exclaimed, "Wake the Jailer"——"No, No," ſays the Judge, who ſaw the ſituation of things, with great good humour, "there is no occaſion "to wake the jailer; you ſee the priſoner himſelf is "aſleep."

THEATRICAL *of* TON.

An inaccuracy in point of name having crept into the papers—as due to faſhion and good taſte, which are every where talking of the approaching play—we thus give the correct ſtatement of

THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.

Lord Derby	*Lovemore.*
Hon. Mr Edgecombe	*Sir Brilliant Faſhion.*
Major Arabin	*Sir Baſhful Conſtant.*
Sir Harry Engleſield	*William.*
Mr Cambel	*Sideboard.*
Hon. Mrs Damer	*Mrs Lovemore.*
Hon. Mrs Hobart	*Widow Belmour.*
Miſs Cambel	*Lady Conſtant.*
Mrs Bruce	*Muſlin.*

On this occaſion the Duke of Richmond has been attentive beyond the cuſtomary forms of gallant attention. In compliment to the taſte of Mrs H—art, he is fitting up the room in copy of —— belonging to her, and her judgment preſides over the ſcenery, decorations, and other paraphernalia of the Theatre.

Of the *Way to Keep Him* there are to be three performances; after which ſome other play, it is expected, while the wiſhes and the talents of the performers are warm upon the ſubject.

The repreſentation of the Comedy getting up in the faſhionable circle, is to be quite a ſelect thing; two rehearſals have already been had—the performance is expected about the beginning, but not on the 1ſt of April: there is as much buſtle and intereſt required to procure a ticket on this occaſion, as there was on Sir *Francis Blake Delaval's* performance of Othello at Drury-lane Theatre!

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 1109, a prize of 500 l.

No. 3876, 41,468, 49,642, 100 l. each,

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 12,729, 16,795, 17,692, 24,628, 26,322, 28,195, 28,455, 33,565, 37,476, 43,567.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 12,218, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 6111, 19,523, 25,598, 30,653, 43,280, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 12,158, 26,956, 37,557.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 23.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	India Bonds, 42 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut.	South Sea Stock, —
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 112¼	Old S. S. Ann. —
4 per cent. 1777, ſhut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. con. 76¼ ⅜ ¼ ½.	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, —
Long Ann. ſhut.	Lottery Tickets, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Prizes, 1½ diſc.
30 Years Ann. 1778, ſhut.	Bank for April, —
India Stock, ſhut.	India for April, —
3 per cent. India Ann. ſhut.	Conſols for April, 76⅝ ¾.

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 22. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"In the Houſe of Lords, their Lordſhips were hearing, for the third day, the appeal brought by the Duke of Queenſberry, Lord Egremont, Lord Melbourne, Lord Macartney, and Lord Lucan, againſt Mr Cullen, concerning the Female Coterie.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

"The Houſe met to-day very early, for the purpoſe of proceeding farther in the examination of witneſſes in ſupport of the charges againſt Mr Haſtings, when ſeveral perſons, lately returned from the Eaſt Indies, were called to the bar, and queſtioned by Mr Francis, Major Scott, and Mr Vanſittart, with reſpect to Mr Haſtings's conduct as to the collection of the revenue, &c. in the different diſtricts in the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa; and on this buſineſs the Houſe was likely to ſit late."

Yeſterday morning a fire broke out at Glaſgow in a houſe where the buſineſs of ſingeing of muſlins is carried on. We are informed there areabout 3000l. or 4000 l. worth of that valuable article entirely conſumed.

Captain Cook of the Prince Edward cutter in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, has taken and carried into Kirkcudbright, a veſſel called the Succeſs, with about 400 ankers of brandy and other ſpirits, and 10 hogſheads of wine; alſo a veſſel called the Diligence with 281 ankers of ſpirits.

STATE *of the* BRITISH *and* IRISH PEERAGE *before the Year* 1760, *and ſince that Period to the preſent Time.*

ENGLISH PEERAGE:

Dukes before 1760,	—	—	20
Created ſince,	—		2
Marquiſſes before 1760 (Rockingham extinct)			none.
Created ſince,	—		3
Earls before 1760,	—	—	66
Created ſince,	—	—	19
Viſcounts before 1760,	—	—	8
Created ſince,	—	—	9
Barons before 1760,	—	—	53
Created ſince,	—	—	50
Total			210
Peers before 1760,		127	
Created ſince,		83	
Total		210	
Peereſſes before 1760		4	
Created ſince,		6	
Total		10	

IRISH PEERAGE.

Dukes before 1760,	—	—	None.
Created ſince,	—	—	1
Earls before 1760,	—	—	32
Created ſince,	—	—	30
Viſcounts before 1760,	—	—	31
Created ſince,	—	—	17
Barons before 1760,	—	—	13
Created ſince,	—	—	36
Total			160
Peers before 1760,		76	
Created ſince,		84	
Total		160.	
Peereſſes before 1760,		None.	
Created ſince		3	

Engliſh Peers created in Mr Pitt's adminiſtration:

Marquiſſes,	3
Earls,	10
Barons,	17
Total	30

Iriſh Peers created in ditto:

Earls,	4
Viſcounts,	5
Barons	4
Total	13
Engliſh,	30
Iriſh,	13
Total	43

The Diana, Ritchie, for London, was well at Holyiſland, the 23d inſtant.

THE HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is fixed for Tueſday the 10th of April next, to begin preciſely at Six o'Clock evening.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THAT a conteſted election in a little borough ſhould intereſt the public, and that the elections of the Peers of Scotland ſhould paſs almoſt without exciting the attention of this ancient and once independent kingdom of Scotland, is a myſtery which I do not chuſe to unfold, but which I hope to ſee very ſoon removed from our ſpeculation. The Peers of Scotland created before the acceſſion of James VI. to the Crown of England, who are properly the MAGNATES SCOTIÆ, the Peers and Counſellors of this ancient kingdom, before it was loſt in England, are, together with the ancient Peers of Caſtile and Arragon, the moſt intereſting dignitaries in Europe, or perhaps in the world. They are the living monuments of antiquity; hiſtorical medals, carrying forward to the preſent age a ſtriking remembrance of the ages that are paſt, recording the hardihood and the virtue of our anceſtors, and forbidding our children to forget the glories of political eminence in the ſplendour of commercial proſperity.

I would have the Peers of Scotland, before the next general election, to inſtitute an order of knighthood among themſelves, to be called "The Order "of THE PLOUGH. The badge a Golden Plough hung to a Chain of the ſame about the neck, with this motto, "*Seize the Plough, and nobly independent live.*" Of theſe Companions I would have elected by ballot ſixteen Peers, who ſhould be their repreſentatives on the firſt occaſion.

On the death of any Peer honoured in this manner, the vacancy to be filled up, and to ſignify that he is deſtined to fill the place of repreſentative.

Such an inſtitution would confer an honour beyond the reach of any ſovereign in Europe to beſtow, and would diſtinguiſh, all the world over, the Land of Cakes, and the land of the Fathers of

ALBANICUS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I HAD prepared an anſwer to the anonymous publication in your paper of the 10th inſt. regarding the diſpute betwixt ſome other diſtillers and me; but as I am given to underſtand that that buſineſs is now before the Crown Lawyers, I am adviſed by my friends to delay ſaying more on the ſubject till their determination is known.

I am, &c.

JOHN AITCHISON.

St Clementſwells, March 26. 1787.

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Saturday, Mar.	24.	8 o'clock.	P. M.	43
Sunday,	—25.	8 ——	A. M.	43
		8 ——	P. M.	40
Monday,	—26.	8 ——	A. M.	48

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, March 23.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.	— s. 0 d.
Barley,	18 6	17 3	16 0
Oats,	15 9	15 0	14 0
Peaſe,	18 0	17 0	00 0

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the Harbour of Stromneſs,

March 2. Britiſh King of and from London, Rochefter, for St David's Straits.

Free Love of and from Whitby, Brown, for ditto.
Ann and Elizabeth of and from Whitby, Hoy, for ditto.
Harpooneer of and from Whitby, Marſwood, for ditto.
Proſpect of and from ditto, Banks, for ditto.
Nautilis of and from Whitby, Rowland, for ditto.
Reſolution of and from Whitby, Stewart, for ditto.
Queen of and from Sunderland, Thomſon, for ditto.
Kingſton of and from Newcaſtle, Logan, for ditto.
Digby of and from ditto, Hamilton, for ditto.
Trial of and from ditto, Hamilton, for ditto.
Matthew and Thomas of and from ditto, Stokle, ditto.
Minerva of and from ditto, Ploom, for ditto.
Spencer of and from ditto, Clowton, for ditto.
Shafto of and from Newcaſtle, Hinds, for ditto.
Broderick of and from Shields, Craſſard, for ditto.
Fortitude of and from ditto, Gordon, for ditto.
Precilla of and from ditto, Franks, for ditto.
Sorde of and from ditto, Boleraig, for ditto.
John and Margaret of and from ditto, Jamieſon, ditto.
Mary of and from ditto, Joblin, for ditto.
Montroſe of and from Montroſe, Currie, for ditto.
Eliza Swan of and from ditto, Aitkens, for ditto.
Peggy of and from Stornaway, M'Neil, for Leith, with herrings.
John and Mary of Kincardine, Donald, from Aberdeen for Eaſdale, in ballaſt.
Robert and Mary of and for Stornaway, from Leith with wood and goods.

3. All the ſhips bound for St David's Straits ſailed this day.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

March 24. Mercury, Muir, from Berriedfoonneſs, with flax
Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals and whiſky.
Fancy, Thurrel, from Yarmouth, with grain.
Chriſtian, Begg, from Carron, with goods.
Lark, Clark, from Queenſferry, with ſoap and aſhes.
26. Induſtry, Neilſon, from Dunbar, with grain.
Betſey, Robertſon, from Berwick, with ditto.
Endeavour, Dunt, from Thurſo, with yarn, &c.
Buſy Bee, Johnſton, from Exmouth, with herrings and grain.
Temple, Bridges, from Hamburgh, with goods.
Adventure, Whitehead, from Dunſhaven, with hoops.
Diligence, Angus, from Elly, with grain.

SAILED,

Jean, Barr, for Morriſon's-haven, with grain.
Friendſhip, Millar, for ditto, with ditto.
Mercury, Barr, for ditto, with ditto.
Friendſhip, Milne, for Aberdeen, with goods.
Peggy, Skirving, for San Lucar, with coals.

This Day is publiſhed,

By William Creech and James Dickſon, Booſellers, and the Booſellers in Leith,

(Price One Shilling ſtitched in blue paper)

A PLAN

For enlarging and improving the Harbour and Town of South and North Leith,

With Plans of Baſons, Dry Docks, &c. for additional accommodation.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

By the beſt Italian, French, Dutch, and Flemiſh Schools, to be Sold, without reſerve, to the higheſt bidder,

At JAMES SPOTTISWOOD's Ware-room, Carrubber's Cloſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 30th of March current; The ſale to begin at Twelve o'clock noon, and to continue every lawful day, till the whole are ſold off.

Theſe Paintings are of all ſizes, from 13 feet by 10 to 1 foot by 18 inches. The ſubjects are hiſtory, landſcapes, ruins, portraits, &c.

In this collection are ſeveral portraits executed by Maclachan and Cochran, of the Academy, Glaſgow.

The Pictures to be ſeen, and catalogues delivered at the place of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Dwelling-houſe on St John's Hill, ſouth back of the Canongate, poſſeſſed by Profeſſor Robinſon the proprietor. The houſe conſiſts of nine rooms and a kitchen, is ſubſtantially built, and fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, and has a large piece of ground laid out as a flower and kitchen garden.

For particulars apply to the proprietor.

To SELL, or LET FURNISHED,

A Houſe in Briſto Street, Alexander's Land, ſecond ſtorey, conſiſting of four rooms and a kitchen, four cloſets, four preſſes, two garrets, two cellars, and a piece of back ground. To be entered to at Whitſunday.—For further information, apply to the proprietor at the houſe.

SEEDS, &c. &c.

FINE New RED CLOVER SEED in Bags,
DUTCH LINTSEED in hogſheads,
ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins,

Juſt imported and to be ſold by Thomas Waugh, Leith.

MAGOG

WILL cover this ſeaſon at Haggerſtone, near Berwick upon Tweed.—Bred Mares three guineas, half bred and common Mares one guinea and a half, and half a crown to the Groom. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

N. B. Good Graſs, and proper care taken of them.

CUSTOMHOUSE FEES, and LIBERATION OF FRITHS.

A MEETING of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Coal Owners, Merchants, Delegates from different counties, and others, is to be held on that buſineſs, in Walker's Tavern, Writers Court, on Wedneſday the 28th current, at one o'clock afternoon preciſely.

The ſole intention of this Society is to obtain a reſtoration of the privileges in regard to the payment of fees, and the freedom of our friths and rivers, which were moſt ſolemnly, to be the ſame, and as favourable to trade as in England.—This, it is to be hoped, every perſon who regards the intereſt and honour of Scotland, will approve of and promote.

A Petition for that purpoſe to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, already ſigned by many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, will be ſhown at the Meeting, and lie afterwards at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, for ſome days, where any perſons that chuſes may ſign it.

As the revenue of the Cuſtoms is daily increaſing, there cannot be a doubt but ſuch of the officers as may require it will receive a proper addition of ſalaries, which this Society much deſire to promote, and which will alſo be for the future benefit of the revenue.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT BROWN and COMPANY, late Merchants at Carronbank, and of the ſaid ROBERT BROWN as an individual.

THE Truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the bankrupts hereby gives notice, That he has made up a ſtate of their affairs, and a ſcheme of diviſion of their effects, ſo far as he has recovered the ſame; and that a dividend will take place, conform to ſaid ſcheme, upon Thurſday the 3 d of May next, within the office of Meſſ. Allan and Stewart, merchants in Edinburgh, on which day there is alſo to be a general meeting of the Creditors, held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at twelve o'clock preciſely, to take the affairs of the bankrupts into conſideration, and to give ſuch orders as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of their eſtate and effects.

BROAD CLOTHS.

SALE of Broad Cloths, Duffles, Veſt Pieces, Breeches Stuffs, and Hats, below coſt, at the 3d high ſhop below the entry to the Exchange, to commence the 2d of April, and continue till all is ſold off.

N. B. As the above ſhop is taken from Whitſunday, for another line of buſineſs, the goods will poſitively be ſold greatly under coſt, in order to have the premiſſes cleared.

INN TO LET.

To LET, and to be entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT Large and Commodious INN at the Cowgate Port, with the yard, ſtude, and ſtables, thereto belonging.

As alſo to LET, (with or without ſaid Inn) the Chaiſe Yard, ſouth back of the Canongate, ſhades for carriages, and ſtables, a good dwelling houſe therein, all lately poſſeſſed by Peter Ramſay.——Enquire at Alexander M'Laurin, St Mary's Wynd, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
In the Shire of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

A Large Starch Houſe, at Mordinton, within four miles of Berwick, with all the Utenſils, in good repair.

For particulars apply to Mr James Allan in Berwick.

To be LET FURNISHED, for one or more years, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Houſe of Leaſton, with the Offices, Garden, and Pigeon-houſe, they lie in the pariſh of Humbie, and county of Haddington. The ſituation of this place is pleaſant and healthy, it is within ſixteen miles of Edinburgh, and ſeven of Haddington, and the roads to both places are good. The houſe is well furniſhed and properly finiſhed, and the ſubjects are fit for the proper accommodation of a genteel family. One or two ſmall Incloſures for graſs or tillage may be had, if required.

Thomas Park, tenant in Bankhead, will ſhow the premiſſes; and application for a leaſe may be made to Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet.

Eden Grove, in the County of Fife,

To be SET or SOLD by private bargain,
And entered to immediately,

THE Lands conſiſt of about 4 acres, on which there is a new and very neat well finiſhed dwelling Houſe, with office houſes and garden, and a good deal of planting. The houſe conſiſts of a kitchen, parlour, dining room, and four bed-rooms, &c. and there is a wing at each end of the houſe begun, which may be completed and made commodious with little expence. The ſubject is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, immediately on the north ſide of the water of Eden, a little to the eaſtward of Dairſie, and within two miles of Coupar the county town, and five miles of St Andrews.

For further particulars, apply to James Stark, writer in Cupar, who has power either to ſell, or to ſet for one, two, or three years, as can be agreed on.

Houſe in Prince's Street.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next, a HOUSE in Prince's Street, New Town, No. 35. conſiſting of ten rooms, kitchen, ſcullery, ſervant apartments, and garrets, cellars with catacombs; and coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls.

The premiſſes may be viewed on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars apply at the houſe, or to Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

HOUSE, ST JAMES's SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And to be entered to at Whitſunday next,

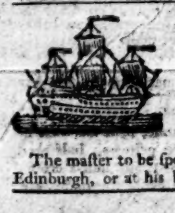
THE HOUSE in St James's Square, belonging to John Campbell, writer to the ſignet, poſſeſſed by Miſs Baine, ſucceſſor to Mrs Billingſley.

In the ground floor is a kitchen, which is arch'd with brick, 25 feet by 16½, two rooms, cloſets, and larder;—the ſecond floor conſiſts of a handſome dining room, 25 feet by 16½, and 13 feet high, with a bow window to the ſouth, and a parlour 20 feet by 16;—in the third floor is a drawing-room, and large bed-room, with a light cloſet, and if neceſſary, the drawing-room may be enlarged at a ſmall expence;—in the fourth floor are two large bed-rooms, and a ſmaller one, a light cloſet and a water cloſet; above, is an excellent attic floor, one of the rooms 16 feet ſquare, with a Venetian window; and further accommodations may be had, by fitting up garrets above the attic floor. Beſides the ſtair leading to the drawing-room, there is a back ſtair which communicates to the whole houſe.

There is a piece of ground behind the houſe, and other conveniencies for a family.

The whole is built and finiſhed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, and free from ſmoke. The ſituation is moſt deſirable, having an extenſive proſpect, and being without the Royalty, is free of taxes. The houſe holds fee of Mr Twedie.

A Coach-houſe and Stable may be had, if wanted.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE ELIZA,
JOHN SAMSON, Maſter, now in harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail 30th March.

N. B. The Ship has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe, north-end of the bridge, Leith.

FOR LONDON,
THE BRIGANTINE
MARGARET & ANNE
OF LEITH,
ALEXANDER COMB Maſter,
Now lying in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail the 30th curt. wind and weather ſerving.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
AND NEW BRUNSWICK,
THE SHIP RUBY,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON Maſter,
Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will ſail by the 20th April 1787.

The Ruby is a fine Britiſh built ſhip, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, and is intended as a conſtant trader betwixt Nova Scotia and Greenock.

For freight or paſſage apply to Mr Alexander Smith jun. Aberdeen; Mr Alexander Warrand, Glaſgow; or to Hunter, Robertſon, and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Novo Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, aſſiſt in the family, and underſtands ſomething of a kitchen garden,—and a MAID SERVANT for domeſtic ſervice,—both to be engaged for two years, their paſſage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended.

¶†¶ Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia. Such as cannot pay their paſſage will be indented for one year, and have liberty to find maſters for themſelves when they arrive at Halifax.

☞ Houſe Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with farming will find good encouragement.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, March 22. 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON Friday the 30th of March inſtant, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Hall of the Exciſe Office in Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several parcels of Green and Black Tea, Foreign Cordials, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavitæ, Aquavitæ Brandy, Aquavitæ Geneva, Melaſſes, Spirits, Starch, Soap, and Utenſils for making Soap, Candles, Materials and Utenſils for making Candles, Calf Skins, and the Materials of ſeveral ſmall Stills, lately condemned as forfeited by his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Office in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of ſale.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 26th March 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by Public Auction, at the places after mentioned, viz.

At Perth, on Monday the 2d April next,

16	Gallons	RUM.
105		BRANDY.
87		GENEVA.
254		BRITISH SPIRITS.

At Anſtruther, on Tueſday the 3d April

1603	Gallons	GENEVA.
238		RUM.
137		BRANDY.

At Dundee, on Wedneſday the 4th April,

41	Gallons	RUM.
117		BRANDY.
662		GENEVA.
3		CINNAMON WATER
31		BRITISH SPIRITS.

And at Arbroath, on Thurſday the 5th April.
114 Gallons GENEVA.

The goods may be viewed at the reſpective warehouſes, any time before, or the morning of the day of ſale.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BUCHANAN of Croy.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, raiſed and purſued at the inſtance of Enſign Walter Graham of the regiment of foot, now farmer in Little Glenny, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt John Buchanan of Croy, and all and ſundry his creditors, Lord Monboddo, Ordinary thereto, by his interlocutor, 7th March inſtant, aſſigned the 12th of June next to all and ſundry the creditors of the bankrupt, to produce their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Second Term; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

P. S. CALLENDER Clk.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON and COMPANY, late Merchants in Portſoy; and of JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBERTSONS, the Partners of ſaid Company, as Individuals.

WILLIAM BRODIE Writer in Edinburgh, Truſtee on the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid James Robertſon and Company, and of James and Alexander Robertſon, hereby gives notice, that in terms of the late bankrupt act, paſſed in the 23d year of his preſent Majeſty, a general meeting of the ſaid creditors is to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (being three years after the 27th day of May 1784, the date of the ſequeſtration), for the purpoſe of their giving ſuch directions as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of the affairs.

HOUSE OF WESTER COATS TO BE SOLD,
Or LET Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed,
And entered to at Whitſunday next.

THE houſe conſiſts of a ſunk ſtory, in which there is a good kitchen, water pipe, a pantry, laundry, houſekeeper's room, a ſervants hall, milk houſe, wine cellar with catacombs, beer and coal cellar, and many other conveniencies.

Firſt Floor—Conſiſts of dining room, parlour, large bed chamber and dreſſing room, and three other bed chambers, butler's cloſet, preſſes, &c.

Second Floor—Drawing room, elegantly finiſhed, 33 feet by 22—15 feet high; a large bed chamber 20 feet ſquare, and 15 feet high; a cloſet, a large dreſſing room, with a ſeparate entry.

Upper ſtory—A ſmall book room, fitted up with preſſes and other conveniencies, and good garrets over the whole.

Offices—A ſtable for ſix horſes with ſtalls, coach houſe for two carriages, a large byre, poultry houſe, with a ſtable yard and poultry court.

There is a good garden and fruit wall. The ground conſiſts altogether of between eight and nine Scots acres divided ving trees and hedges, long walk around, and ſerpentine walks.

The houſe is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, commanding a very extenſive proſpect, and is within a few minutes walk of the New Town; and if ſet every neceſſary repair will be made.

For further particulars apply to John Syme or Alexander Abercromby, writers to the ſignet.

The following letter is copied from the London Gazette of Saturday the 4th of December.

Corſham, 27th Oct. 1786.

"SIR,

WM. Newman of Corſham, Wilts, was ſuddenly ſeized with a violent pain in his bowels, and obliged to leave his work; not able to walk or ſtand, was conducted home between two perſons; and living next door to me, and having the character of a very honeſt man, with a family of eight children, I ſtepped in, to enquire how he [illegible] and ſome of his neighbours heating bricks or tiles, to apply to his body, which I thought improper; and having compaſſion on the poor man, who was groaning under the moſt excruciating pain, gave him ſome of your Oriental Vegetable Cordial; and to my great ſurprize, after he had taken about half a bottle, according to the directions, he found himſelf quite relieved; and in a few hours, got up and went to work. This I am ready to verify upon oath, if required.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
RICHARD BOUCHER."

To Mr B. CORNWELL, London.

†¶† The extraordinary influence that the ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL imparts to the ſtomach, from its tonic and invigorating qualities, is ſtrongly exemplified by the immediate effects produced in taking it when the ſtomach is overloaded with food, naufeated with ſurfeit, or debilitated by intemperance.

To conſtitutionally weak ſtomachs it affords a pleaſing ſenſation; it accelerates the proceſs of digeſtion, corrects crudities, and removes the cholic and flatulencies; it diffuſes a genial warmth that cheriſhes the animal ſpirits, and takes away the liſtleſsneſs and langour that ſo greatly embitters the hours of nervous people: and the unerring teſt of experience has confirmed its utility.

Sold by Mr B. Cornwell, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, in bottles at 5ſ. each, duty included, and by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh.

FOR SALE,

AT the Warehouſes of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Merchants in Leith,

A few Tons of Red and White CLOVER SEED, of the very beſt quality.

A conſiderable quantity of Dutch and Oſtend LINTSEED, proper for ſowing. The quality of which has been approved of by the Board of Truſtees.

A. S. and Co. have ſome very fine Seed Barley on the way from London, which they expect in a few days.

Leith, 2d March 1787.

NOTICE.

To CREDITORS, and to the PUBLIC.

Blue Bell Inn, Haddington, 20th March 1787.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed JAMES FAIRBAIRN, are deſired to lodge notes of their debts, and how conſtituted, in the hands of Thomas Fairbairn, writer in Haddington, his ſon, or Mr Hay Donaldſon, town-clerk there, on or before the 20th of April next; between and which time an exact ſtate of the funds will be made up and ſubmitted to the creditors, and proper meaſures thereafter taken for their payment.

Meanwhile Mrs Fairbairn and Son beg leave to inform the creditors and the public, that they propoſe to carry on the buſineſs of the Inn in all its branches. They have good horſes, neat poſt-chaiſes, with a ſtage coach that goes every day between Edinburgh and Haddington, and ſober careful drivers for the whole. The Inn itſelf, adjoining ſtables, court yard, and garden, are known to be well calculated for the accommodation of travellers, and other polite company. Grateful for paſt favours, Mrs Fairbairn and Son hope for the countenance and ſupport of their former friends and cuſtomers, and of the public at large, which they ſhall ſtudiouſly endeavour to merit by every poſſible exertion in their power.

Farms to Let in Ayrſhire.

TO be LET for 19, or ſuch number of years as may be agreed on, entirable Martinmas firſt to the arable, and Whitſunday after to Houſes and graſs, the following Farms in the pariſh of Sorne, Ayrſhire, part of the eſtate of Sorne, viz.

SOUTH and MIDDLE BLAIRKIPS, FALSIDENUIKE, and SMIDDYSHAW, all extenſive arable farms. The three firſt, for ſome years back, have been let in graſs, and the laſt under improvement in the proprietor's poſſeſſion. The great line of road from Glaſgow to Dumfries goes thro' them; coal and lime cheap and at hand. The markets of Glaſgow, Paiſley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, perfectly convenient; and there are extenſive public works going on in the pariſh.

The houſe and offices of Smiddyſhaw are fit to accommodate a decent family. The graſs of this farm may be had access to at Whitſunday firſt, and greateſt part of the crop then on the ground, meant to be ſold on the foot.

There are alſo to Let, The PARKS of SORNE-HILL, in graſs, for a few years, and ſome PARKS in SORNE-MAINS.

For further particulars enquire at Neil Campbell, at Sorne Caſtle, by Kilmarnock.

AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 27th day of April, 1787, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Three-Pound Land of old extent of KIRKDOMINE, *alias* KIRKLANDS, and UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, with the teinds; —The Forty Shilling Land of NETHER PINMORE, and DAMB and HOLM thereof, with the right of redemption of the free teinds;—The Three-Pound Land of Upper and Nether BALLICKMURRIES, FARDENREOCH, and CRAGCANNOCHIE, with the teinds thereof;—The Lands of MINUNTION;—And the Five-Merk Land of MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN, and teinds of the ſame; all lying in the pariſhes of Barr and Colmonell, and ſhire of Ayr. The rent preſently payable for theſe lands is as follows, viz.

	Rent.	*By leaſe curt. till Whitſ.*
For Kirkdomine, *alias* Kirklands, Upper and Nether Aldouns, and Woodkeeper's poſſeſſion,	L. 32 0 0	1792 & 1793
	48 0 0	1800
Nether Pinmore, and Damb and Holm thereof,	30 0 0	1787
Ballickmurries,	46 0 0	1800
Fardenreoch,	36 0 0	1804
Cragcannochie	24 0 0	1802
Minuntion,	41 0 0	1804
Meikle and Nether Bennan,	52 10 0	1800
	L. 309 10 0	

The rents are all well paid, and the tenants beſide pay the whole public burdens.

Theſe lands extend to about 3429 acres, Scotch meaſure, and are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Stincher. They abound with lime, and are within a few miles of coal. There is likewiſe upon them a very conſiderable quantity of valuable WOOD, nearly ready for cutting.

All theſe lands are held blench of the Prince, excepting the Kirklands and Aldouns, which hold of the Crown, &c. and the Bennans, which hold of a ſubject for payment of [illegible]. The proprietor ſtands inrolled as a Freeholder upon Kirkdomine, Upper and Nether Aldouns, Nether Pinmore and Damb and Holm, and Ballickmurries, Fardenreoch, and Cragcannochie, by valuation, which extends to 516 l. 13 s. 4 d.; but there is a retour upon the Aldouns, which it is believed will give a vote of itſelf, and upon a diviſion of the valuation, leave what is ſufficient for another.—There is likewiſe, it is believed a vote by retour upon Minuntion.

The whole teinds are valued.

If theſe lands are not ſold altogether, they will be expoſed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. KIRKDOMINE, *alias* KIRKLANDS.

There is wood upon this lot to the value of upwards of 100 l.; and there is an annual Fair held upon the lands, which yields of cuſtom, 11 l. 10 s. Sterling. It is expected the rent of this lot will riſe conſiderably upon a new ſet.

LOT II. UPPER and NETHER ALDOUNS, and Woodkeeper's Poſſeſſion, NETHER PINMORE & DAMB and HOLM thereof.

The wood upon the lands, it is ſuppoſed, may be worth upwards of 1000 l.; and there is an inexhauſtable lime-quarry, having the benefit of a draw-kiln, and a good [illegible] running cloſe by it. Theſe lands lie within four miles of the ſea-port town of Girvan.

LOT III. BALLICKMURRIES.

LOT IV. FARDENREOCH and CRAGCANNOCHIE.

Theſe lands are partly incloſed, and there is ſome wood upon them.—Cragcannochie is very low ſet.

LOT V. MINUNTION.

The proprietor is entitled to reſume the poſſeſſion of this farm at Whitſunday 1792, when more rent may be expected. It is moſtly all arable, and contains abundance of lime. There is likewiſe ſome wood upon it, and it is partly incloſed.

LOT VI. MEIKLE and NETHER BENNAN.

In theſe lands the lime is inexhauſtible, and they have ſome wood upon them.

The proprietor of this eſtate has right to Salmon Fiſhing in the water of Stincher, which is of ſome value.

The tenants will ſhew the lands; and for further particulars, application may be made to Primroſe Kennedy of Drummellan, Eſq; Mr William Leggat, by Stranraer; or Andrew Blane writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds, &c. and be ready to treat with any perſon by private bargain.

NOTICE

All perſons having claims againſt Mr M'ILWRATH of Kirkland, will pleaſe ſend notes thereof, without delay, to the above Andrew Blane.

Farms in Roxburgh-ſhire.

To be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon,

THE Farms of BROOMHOUSE, WHITELAW, and EASTER-HILL, parts of the Barony of RUTHERFORD, lying in the pariſh of Maxton, and preſently poſſeſſed by William Purves. Theſe Farms contain 780 acres of good land, well adapted both for ſheep-paſture and for corn and turnipe, beſides a large proportion of Stockſtruther Common, preſently under diviſion.

The entry will be at Whitſunday next, and ſeparation of the crop from the ground.

Propoſals in writing for theſe farms may be given in to Sir Alexander Don of Newton, Bart. the proprietor, Thomas Cockburn of Rowcheſter, writer to the ſignet, or James Potts, writer in Kelſo.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Leaſe, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitſunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ariſaig, along the ſide of Lochmorar, near the ſea-coaſt and county of Inverneſs.

Theſe Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and ſtore poſſeſſions of great extent, near the ſea ſide, having abundance of heath and graſs, and never ſubject to deep falls of ſnow, which ſeldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in ſeparate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a ſtretch along the ſide of Lochmorar and contiguous, would anſwer beſt to be let in one lot.

Any perſons wiſhing for a leaſe of ſuch grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chiſholm in Ariſaig will ſhow the farms.

Earl of Elgin's Lime Works,

At Charleſtown, by Dunfermline.

THE Burning of Lime having again commenced at this work, the public may depend on a regular and punctual ſupply by ſea carriage of the following articles, and at the cuſtomary eſtabliſhed rates, viz.

LIME SHELLS, at nine pence halfpenny per boll, with a penny more on every ten bolls in name of ſhipping charge, making four pounds Sterling for each hundred bolls, free on board.

SLACKED LIME, at five ſhillings and three pence Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls, being ſo low as three pence halfpenny per boll, free on board.

LIMESTONE, ſhipped free on board at eighteen pence per ton, with the cuſtomary ſhipping charge and anchorage.

N. B. Lime Shells will continue to be manufactured and ſhipped from the date hereof till Martinmas next, and Slacked Lime and Limeſtone are ſhipped at this work all the year round; the whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh at ſhort dates.

Letters and commiſſions addreſſed as uſual to John Grant at Charleſtown by Dunfermline, will be duly attended to; all poſſible punctuality will be ſtudied, and the utmoſt attention will be paid to the intereſt of the numerous friends and cuſtomers of the work wherever they reſide, or whatever be their rank or ſtation; while ſhipmaſters favouring the work may depend upon the utmoſt civil uſage, and the ſtricteſt juſtice in regard to their proper loading bills, conform to the eſtabliſhed regulations; and they will receive the common encouragement in point of freight, without reſpect of perſons.

N. B. As the great bulk of orders tranſmitted through the ſeaſon, fall to be executed in June, July, and Auguſt yearly, and particularly in June; as many of theſe orders in time paſt, have not been ſent till the goods were juſt wanted; which frequently put it out of the Managers power either to give a diſtinct anſwer, or to ſerve ſuch cuſtomers in their time; in order to remedy this inconveniency as much as the nature of the trade will admit, the ſaid John Grant earneſtly begs that cuſtomers may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders as early as poſſible, and that all new cuſtomers when they ſend up orders, may particularly mention their proper deſignations, and place of reſidence, with the full addreſs of the letters to be ſent them, that ſuch letters may go ſafe. *Office at Charleſtown, 10th March 1787.*

Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt, in the New Inn of Aberdeen, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the pariſh of Premnay and ſhire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and of hereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleaſant and populous country, where there is plenty of game and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhauſtible moſs, and abundance of paſture. The climate is early, the ſoil naturally as rich, ſtrong, and ſubſtantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular courſe of infield culture and management. The farm-houſes are in general in good condition, and ſome of them covered with ſlate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are alſo valued, and the miniſter's ſtipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be expoſed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz. 1. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkton, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weſtbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Hicktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the miln of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of theſe lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be ſet up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole eſtate of Overhall is attached to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upſet-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be ſhown by John Gordon, Eſq; of Craig, or George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the houſe of Liklyhead will ſhow the lands.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th July 1787, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

Thoſe Parts of the Lands and Barony

of MOUNIE, called *Pitblain, Newcraig, Pittiewan, Whinmyre,* and *Greenford*, lying within two miles of Old Meldrum, in the pariſh of Daviot, and ſhire of Aberdeen.—Theſe lands lie contiguous, and contain from one thouſand to twelve hundred Scots acres, all arable, beſides moſs, with which they are uncommonly well ſupplied. The preſent rent is about 260 l. Sterling, excluſive of a thriving plantation, of near ſeven acres extent.

The lands hold of the Crown; and, as much of the ſuperiority will be given along with them as will entitle the purchaſer to a vote in the county.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a rental, plan and meaſurement, will be ſeen in the hands of John Macnab writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will alſo inform as to other particulars; and the lands will be ſhewn by George Johnſton in Little Pitmnon.

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